Four Prayer Books Addressed to Women during the Reign of Elizabeth I

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The reign of Elizabeth I began in 1558 and ended with her death in 1603; she was succeeded by the Stuart king James VI of Scotland, who took the title James I of England as well. English literature of his reign as James I, from 1603 to 1625, is properly called Jacobean. These years produced a gallery of authors of genius, some of whom have never been surpassed, and conferred on.

Know about the contributions of female authors to English literature during the 16th and 17th centuries. An introduction to women who contributed to English literature in the 16th and 17th centuries. Courtesy of Folger Shakespeare Library; CC-BY-SA 4.0 (A Britannica Publishing Partner) See all videos for this article.

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement is the name given to the religious and political arrangements made for England during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) that brought the English Reformation to a conclusion. The Settlement shaped the theology and liturgy of the Church of England and was important to the development of Anglicanism as a distinct Christian tradition. Many portraits of Elizabeth were made during her reign, some of which can be seen at the National Gallery in London, UK. Elizabeth was born at the Palace of Placentia in Greenwich, London. Although the palace was demolished in the seventeenth century, a plaque marks the site of the former palace. She was raised at Hatfield House in Hertfordshire. The house is open to visits from the public. Elizabeth spent much of her time at Richmond Palace in Surrey. She died there in 1603. The tomb of Elizabeth I can be found in Westminster Abbey. Share this During Elizabeth’s reign, England expanded trade overseas and the merchant community grew. Private shipbuilding boomed and navigational advances made long sea voyages safer. England’s chief commodity was woolen cloth, traded mostly at the Dutch port of Antwerp for finished goods and such luxuries as French wines. Protestants exiled under the reign of Mary I returned to England, and many, brought with them new and radical Protestant ideas, especially those of John Calvin, a French religious reformer. Calvin stressed the importance of predestination, the belief that salvation was predetermined for some people and not for others.